MINERS YIELD TO PLEA OF WILSON

Accept Proposal Put Forth By President and Order Men Back to Work

NATION-WIDE STRIKE AT END

Terms Approved By Operators.--Commission to Determine Basis of New Wage Agreement.—Fourteen Per Cent Raise to Stand.

Indianapolis, Ind .- The coal miners' strike is ended.

With but one dissenting vote the general committee of the United Mine Workers of America voted to accept immediately.

Miners, operators and government price of coal would remain the same. officials alike were highly gratified over the settlement and all sides apsettlement of the fight by the commis-

Conservatives Gain Control.

The action brought to an end the tieup of the soft coal industry of more than five weeks' duration, and which was more far reaching in its effects than any other in the history of the country. As a result of the strike, the country was fast approaching a shutfering among its 100,000,000 inhab-Itants.

The decision came after many hours of debate, in which the radical element made incendiary speeches against operators and others interested in settlement of the strike and for a time threatened to defeat efforts to settle the strike at this time. The condent John L. Lewis and Secretary Treasurer William Green, gained convote.

One concession was made to the radicals. The convention agreed to the calling of a general convention of strike.

Why Miners Accepted,

The miners, in a statement given out the United Mine Workers, declared concrete and practical method for adcreased wages. It also states that the United Mine Workers have full con-States and a profound regard for his representing all parties interested. will and judgment.

Mr. Lewis declared that the action Mine Workers are loyal to our country to their country to return to work. and believe in the perpetuity of our democratic Institutions. No greater ed States."

After reviewing the terms of the miners will be allowed to change the prices for coal. basis and no discrimination by the coal operators will be permitted.

It was these specific propositions, it ceptable to the miners.

government had intimated that ne sumption of work. ceptance of the president's plan by the general committee would be concalled to investigate charges of violawere discharged.

Operators Talk.

Expressing gratification that the strike was ended, a statement was given out by local operators that had been obtained by long distance telephone from the executive committee erators' association n Washington. It

Fuel Troubles Not Ended.

Washington.-Settlement of the coal strike will not automatically end the nation's fuel troubles, coal operators and officials say.

They predicted the famine will endure for several mouths after production is resumed, even if it can be maintained at the maximum of 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 tons weekly.

since the strike began on November 1, tries as long as there is need.

The text of President Wilson's proposal to the miners follows:

"I have watched with deep concern the developments in the bituminous coal strike, and am convinced there is much confusion in the minds of the PERMIT ISSUED TO REMOVE REpeople generally and possibly of both parties to this unfortunate controversy as to the attitude and purposes of the government in its handling of the sit-

"The mine owners offered a wage increase of 20 per cent, conditioned, however, upon the price of coal being raised to an amount sufficient to cover this proposed increase of wages, which would have added at least \$150,000,000 to the annual coal bill of the people, The fuel administrator, in the light of the present information has taken the position, and I think with entire justification, that the public is now paying as high prices for coal as it ought to be required to pay and that any wage increase at this time ought to come out of the profits of the coal operators.

Fourteen Per Cent Reasonable,

"In reaching this conclusion, the President Wilson's proposal for im- fuel administrator expressed the permediate return to work pending final sonal opinion that the 14 per cent insettlement of their wage controversy crease in all mine wages is reasonwith operators by a commission to be able, because it would equalize the appointed by him. This action was miners' wages on the average with the immediately followed by the sending cost of living, but he made it perfectof messages to the 4,000 locals of the ly clear that the operators and miners union by international officials in are at liberty to agree upon a larger structing the men to return to work increase, provided the operators will pay it out of their pockets, so that the

"The secretary of labor, in an effort at concillation between the parties, expeared confident of a final satisfactory pressed his personal opinion in favor of a larger increase. His effort at concillation failed, however, because the coal operators were unwilling to pay the scale he proposed unless the government would advance the price of coal to the public, and this the government was unwilling to do.

Suggests New Tribunal,

"The fuel administrator had also suggested that a tribunal be created, in down of industry and widespread suf- which the miners and operators would be equally represented, to consider conditions, as well as profits of op- in the various regions justifies, erators and proper prices for coal I shall, of course, be glad to aid in the formation of such a tribunal,

"I understand the operators have generally agreed to absorb an increase of 14 per cent in wages, so that the servative element, led by Acting Presi- public would pay not to exceed the present price fixed by the fuel administrator, and thus a way is opened trol of the situation and succeeded in to secure the coal of which the people putting down practically all opposition stand in need, if the miners will reby the time the question came to a sume work on these terms pending a thorough investigation, by an impartial commission which may readjust both wages and prices.

"By the acceptance of such a plan the miners at a future date, at which the miners are assured immediate time the action of and reasons for the steady employment at a substantial ingeneral committee will be fully ex- crease in wages, and are further asplained. The opponents of acceptance sured prompt investigation and action of the president's plan made their upon questions which are not now fight principally on the theory that settled to their satisfaction. I must beonly a general convention of the mine lieve that with a clear understanding workers had power to call off the of these points, they will prompily return to work.

Otherwise Price Goes Up.

by Acting President John J. Lewis of maining on strike, they will put them- hands of the United Mine Workers." selves in an attitude of striking in orthat the president's proposal was der to force the government to inagreed to because it contains a definite, crease the price of coal to the public, so as to give a still further increase in justment of the miners' claim for in- wages at this time rather than allow the question of a further increase in wages to be dealt with in a orderly fidence in the president of the United manner by a fairly constituted tribunal

"No group of our people can justify such a position and the miners owe it taken should "demonstrate to the peo- to themselves, their families, their felple of our country that the United low-workmen in other industries and

"Immediately upon a general resumption of mining, I shall be glad to aid demonstration of such facts could be in the prompt formation of such a given than our action in accepting the tribunal as I have indicated, to make proposal of the president of the Unit- further inquiries into this whole matter and to review not only the reasonableness of the wages at which the plan for ending the strike the state- miners start to work, but also the ment says that neither operators nor reasonableness of the government

Action in Sixty Days.

"Such a tribunal should within sixty days make its report, which could was said, which made the proposal ac- be used as a basis for negotiation for a wage agreement. I must make it It was indicated that the charges clear, however, that the government of contempt against heads of the min- cannot give its aid to any such invesers' union will not be pushed. The tigation unless there is a general re-

"I ask every individual miner to give his personal thought to what I sidered compliance with the court's in say. I hope he understands fully that junction against furtherance of the he will be hurting his own interest strike and witnesses subpoenzed to and the interest of his family and will appear before the federal grand jury be throwing countless other laboring men out of employment if he shall contion of the Lever act and anti-trust tinue the present strike; and, further, laws by both miners and operators, that he will create an unnecessary and unfortunate prejudice against organized labor which will be injurious to the best interests of working men. "WOODROW WILSON,"

Expect Flu Again.

London.—Influenza microbes have a of the National Bituminous Coal Op- regular program by which they recur bition constitutional amendment, acin cycles of 33 weeks, according to the declared the operators would comply medical research committee. The next with the president's proposal to the call is expected in January and February, it is said.

it was estimated. This is more than the total output of hituminous coal for three weeks under ordinary conditions before supplies for industrial purposes

will be adequate. The fuel and railroad administrations are planning to keep in effect their conservation orders and priority rulings until the pinch is past. Modifications are expected, but it was The coal reserves have been drawn stated coal will be guaranteed domesupon for 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 tons the users and the more essential indus-

STRICTIONS BY HINES.

CONTRACT COAL TO COST MORE

Operators Criticize Terms of Strike Settlement-Train Service to be Normal Soon.

Washington, D. C .- Regional directors of railroads have been given authority by Director General Hines to remove restrictions on the use of light, heat and power derived from coal, as soon as the fuel situation warrants.

Bituminous coal contracts providing that operators may add to the contract price the full amount of any increase in miners' wages will not be set uside in the case of the 14 per cent increase granted mine workers in the strike settlement, it was said by E. Harkness, counsel for the fuel administration.

All bituminous contracts entered into between operators and dealers before last October 30, were restored by the fuel administrator's order of November 12. after being set aside by the maximum price order of October 30, and now must operate as valid contracts under the law, Mr. Harkness said. He estimated that 50 per cent of the bituminous output was sold under those contracts.

It was stated that very little coal is purchased by retail dealers on contract and that therefore the price will remain at the figure fixed by the government, as far as domestic consumers are concerned.

The regional directors also were authorized to restore train service removed or curtailed to meet the coal shortage due to the bituminous minfurther question of wages and working ers' strike, as soon as the fuel supply

> Sending out of the instructions constituted the first step taken by the government in the light of expectation that miners would accept the government's strike settlement and return to

Director General Hines, in announcing his action, said the conditions in the regions varied greatly, and coal still was being shipped from the east to the west, but that removal of restrictions shortly might be justified.

Operators representing the central Pennsylvania district, one of the largest in the United States, were the first to act upon the settlement proposal, and while accepting it, criticized its terms with the utmost vigor.

"The method proposed by Dr. Garfield for settlement of the strike was interfered with by government officials who knew little of the situation," the operators' statement said. "The problem was taken out of his hands. The public and the operato "If, nevertheless, they persist in re- suit, have been delivered into the

GOLDMAN TO RUSSIA.

Abandons Fight to Resist Deportation -to Go With Eighty Others.

New York,-Rather than be separated from Alexander Berkman, her companion of years, Emma Goldman announced, through her attorney, that she had abandoned her fight in the supreme court to prevent her deportation to soviet Russia with Berkman and some 80 odd radicals.

Harry Weinberger, her attorney, in a letter to Assistant Attorney General Stewart at Washington, asked that Miss Goldman's application for a writ of error or appeal and release on bail be withdrawn. He said that this request was made "in view of the statement made by your department and the commissioner general of immigration that Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman and other Russians will be deported within ten days to soviet Russin."

SUGAR BILL PASSED.

Senate Acts On Measure to Continue Equalization Board.

Washington, D. C .- The senate has passed the McNary sugar bill, continuing governmen? control of sugar distribution and price for another year. The bill extends the life of the sugar equalization board through 1920. Unless it becomes law by January 1, the board will go one of office and all government control of sugar will end. This means, it is declared, a tremendous increase in prise. Senator McNary, author of the bill, expects house action on the measure under a special rule.

Forty-four States Approve Act. Washington, D. C .- Forty-four states have officially notified the state depart-

ment of their ratification of the probicording to a statement sent to the senate recently in response to a resolution.

Solons Oust Attorney General.

Bismarck, N. D.-The North Dakota house of representatives passed the senate's concurrent res ution Aquestand a deficit which must be made up ing the resignation of Attorney General William Langer. The vote in the house was 61 to 44 and in the senate 29 to 16. The resolution charged among other things that Attorney General Langer has "betrayed the farmers of this state," and "unlawfully attempted to wreck" the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo and "all other banks friendly to the farmers of this state".

G. O. P. National Committee Select City and Name Date for Conventicn-Limit Contributions.

Washington, D. C .- The republican national committee, in session here ast week, selected Chicago, and Tueslay, June 8, as the place and time for the national convention, at which the party's 1920 candidate for president will be nominated.

On the roll call Chicago mustered 44 votes to 9 for St. Louis, whose boosters had made a stubborn fight for the honor. Asbury Park, N. J., and Cheyenne, Wyo., made bids for the convention, but withdrew before the voting.

The committee also authorized the reation of two new departments of party organization to deal respectivey with policies and general party wel-

One committee composed of selectd members of the committee and ther men and women representing labor, capital, the farmers and others, will go to work at once sorting out subjects to be dealt with in the 1920 datform.

The second committee comprises an equal number of untional committeemen and outside party leaders, and will function as an advisory council in the conduct of the eampaign.

The plan of Will H. Hays, the naional chairman, for limitation of individual contribution to \$1,000 formally was approved, and the committee announced some changes in the apportionment of delegates to the national convention. These changes were not of a sweeping nature, howver, and affected only seven states.

In the vote on the convention city, Chicago mustered a strength which apparently surprised even its backers. The only votes cast for St. Louis were contributed by Tennessee, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Georgia, Iowa, Texas, Missouri and Hawaii.

GERMANY WARNED BY ALLIES.

Denunciation of Protocol Means Invasion of Country, Says Note.

Paris.—The supreme council's notes dealing with the peace treaty delivered to Baron Von Lersner, head of the German delegation, denies the German demands for modification of the treaty or the surrender of Germans charged with crimes against international warfare and the return of prisoners. It agrees to consider the economic effects of the indemnities required for the sinking of warships in the Scapa Flow on Germany in "a spirit of equity, after a hearing by the reparations commission."

The note warns Germany "for the last time" the denunciation of the armistice would give the allied armies all latitude for necessary military measures and add:

"In this spirit, we await without detay signature of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications."

PROBE BANDIT CASE.

Supreme Judge Acts When Alleged Irregularities Charge Made.

Lincoln, Neb.-Chief Justice Morrissey of the supreme court of Nebraska, ordered an investigation into the release of the Omaha bandit, Beryl C. Kirk, from the state prison, by the members of the State Bar commission and the attorney general of Nebraska.

The action resulted from the filing of a report by the judges of Douglas county calling attention to the fact that the members of the Fourth judicial district directed them to communicate to the chief justice that seven members of the bar of Lancaster county have been accused of irregularities in the release of Kirk from the gtate prison.

Gray U. P. President.

New York .- Carl R. Gray was elected president of the Union Pacific system companies at a meeting of board of directors here. Mr. Gray, whose headquarters will be at Omaha, will assume office January 1. He will succeed as president, Robert S. Lovett, who will remain with the company as chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Gray began his railroad career as a telegraph operator and station agent on the Santa Fe in 1883 and seventeen years later became its general manager. During the war he was director of the division of transportation of the United States rallway administration.

Curtailment Greatest Ever.

Washington, D. C .- Railroad travelers are face to face with the most severe curtailment in passenger service that the nation ever has known. Railroad administration officials estimate that approximately 200,000 train miles have been cut from the passenger schedules daily. The saving of fuel was placed at about 15,000 tons a day. Study is being made to escertain whether additional curtailment can be effected without causing the public too much discomforture.

Deers Fail Prey of Wolves.

Deadwood, S. D.-Ranchers and stock men of the Limestone country assert that during the past five or six weeks more deer have been killed in the Black Hills by wolves and coyotes than were killed by hunters during the theer shooting season. They cite instances where whole packs of coyotes. have been seen close on the trail of deer, and the carcasses of those which have fallen prey to the coyotes are noticeable in many sections of the Black Hills.

REPUBLICANS CHOOSE CHICAGO FUEL HEAD RESIGNS

GARFIELD DISSATISFIED WITH STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

OPPOSES COMMISSION PLAN

Believes It Will Mean Consumers Must Pay More for Coal,-Took No. Part in Agreement.

Washington, D. C .- Fuel Administrator Garfield tendered his resignation to President Wilson last Thursday, the day following the settlement which brought the nation-wide coal strike to an end, 'The reason for Dr. Garfield's . resignation is given as being because he disagreed on principle with the settlement proposal arranged by the government and the mine workers' union.

Men close to the fuel administrafor understand that he believes that the work of the commission authorized under the settlement to be made up of one coal mine operator, a coal miner and a third person named to represent the public, will result in an increase in the price of coal to the consuming

Against this form of settlement Dr. Garfield has been unalterably opposed. It has been learned on good authority that he took no part in the negotiations with the mine workers' union chiefs during the last week of the strike, and that, though informed and consulted after their initiation, the terms laid out as finally accepted contravene his conception of the main principles involved.

It was recalled in connection with the resignation that in suggesting a 14 per cent wage increase as fair for the miners and possible to be paid from present profits of mine owners, Dr. Garfield suggested a commission representative of the industry to review the findings, but expressed the conviction that such a body should not have power to fix prices. His belief is said to be that with this power granted, a combination of the employer and employe in the industry to mulct the public by price raises is certain to result.

Newberry Mute When Arraigned.

Grand Rapids, Mich.-United States Senator Truman H. Newberry and 13 of those indicted with him on charges of violating the election laws, stood mute when arraigned by United States District Judge C. W. Sessions. When the group of fourteen appeared before the court, Attorney James O. Murfin, representing them, informed Judge Sessions that it had been the intention of the respondents to plead not guilty, but inasmuch as this precluded the possibility of raising certain legal questions, they would stand mute. January 27 pext was set for the trial of the Newberry case. The bonds of Senator Newberry were set at \$10,000 on the first indictment and \$5,000 on

HOME RULE FOR ERIN.

At Last Irish Question May Be Satisfactorily Settled.

London.-For the first time in history there is every prospect of the Irish question being settled satisfactorily, according to a statement made in a speech by Walter Hume Long, first lord of the admiralty.

Premier Lloyd George will soon introduce the new rish home rule bill in parliament, according to the Daily Mail. The newspaper adds that the bill provides for two legislatures with a co-ordinating senate, but that the powers to be allotted to the senate have not yet been defined. It says the fate of the bill will depend on the government's generosity in this respect.

U. S. NEEDS BIG NAVY.

Would Be Factor in Maintaining Peace, Says Government Board.

Washington, D. C,-Recommendations of the navy general board for the building program for 1921 include two battleships, one battle cruiser, ten scout cruisers, five destroyer flotilla leaders and six submarines. The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world, not later than 1925, the report adds.

Flood Losses Enormous.

Atlanta, Ga.-High waters that have flooded low lying sections of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi have caused a property loss of many million dollars. Loss of human life, however, has been remarkably small. Probably not more than a dozen lives have been lost. A thousand or more negroes are homeless, however, around Hattlesburg and Meridian, Miss.

Big Kansas Corn Crop.

Topeka, Kan.-According to estimates made by Edward C. Paxton for the United States bureau of crop estimates here, the corn crop of the Sunflower state this year will amount to 64,365,000 busnels.

Bay State Towns Favor Salcons.

Boston, Mass,-Fourteen of fifteen cities in Massachusetts which voted on the liquor question recently favored license, according to returns.

Britain to Stick By France.

Paris.-Great Britain will carry out the terms of the Franco-British defensive alliance, by which she agrees to come to France's ald in event of unprovoked aggression by Germany, whether the United States becomes a party to the pact or not, according to newspapers here.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—The committee on committees of the convention reported the appointment of the following sub-committees to which will be referred the proposals affecting the various sub-

divisions of the constitution: Bill of Rights-Anderson, Lancaster; Bratton Adams: Bryant, Cedar; Byrum, Franklin: Hastings, Saline; Magney, Loug-las; McDonald, Buffalo; Thielen, Platte; Wall, Sherman Wall, Sherman.

Wall, Sherman.

Legislative Department—Albert, Phitte; Davies, Boyd; Flansburg, Lancaster; Keeney, Webster; Lute, Keith; McLeod, Stanton; Norton, Polk; Radkie, Cedar; Rodiman, Kimball; Ross, Merrick; Spirk, Saline, Varner, Johnson; Votava Dougias, Executive Department—Bigelow, Douglas; Byrum, Franklin; Coufal, Bualer; Grueber, Jefferson; Haldesman, Pawnee; Jackson, Nuckolis; Keick, Sarpy; Kung, Hall; Oleson, Cuming; Rhodes, Burt; Stebbins, Dawson; Stewart, Lincoln; Wall, Sherman,

man,
Judicial Department—Alder, Brown; Butler, Furnas: Donohos, Hoit; Epperson, Glay;
Furnau, Nemaha; Hastings, Saline; Hesaty,
Jefferson; Lundgren, Fillmore; Messrve,
Knox, Norval, Seward; Peterson, Lancaster;
Pitzer, Otos; Spillman, Pierce; Te Poel,
Daugles, Trier, Madison. itzer, Otoe; Spillman, Pierce; Te Poel, ouglas; Tyler, Madison, Suffrage—Cleve, Otoe; Howard, Douglas; ute, Keith; Matteson, Fillmore; Rankin, Lute, Keith; Matteson, Filmore, Kearney; Spillman, Pierce; Willae,

ardson.

Education—Cowan of Boone, Hare of Hamliron. Haskell of Dixon. Hewett of Box
Butts. Holbrook of Dodge. Lewis of Wayne,
Magney of Douglas, Marvin of Gage, Mclaughlin of Douglas, Nye of Buffalo, Pugsley of Lancaster, Roam of Custer. Scott of
Chase, Sellsck of Lancaster. Wiltse of Bichardson.

Public Service Corporations—Abbott of Douglas, Alder of Brown, Corrothers of Grant, Junkin of Gesper, Norval of Seward.

Dieson of Cuming, Badke of Cedar, Strong of Valley, Wilson of Douglas.
Private Corporations and Associations—Austin of Harlan, Grueber of Jefferson, Keefe of Thurston, Mailicky of Gage, Polard of Cass, Sweboda of Howard, Votava Insurance, and Wilson Works.

Insurance and Financial Institutions— Hensity of Jefferson, Johnson of Pheips, Junkin of Gosper, Keefe of Thurston, Mar-vin of Gage, Norman of Douglas, Peterson of Lancaster, Selleck of Lancaster, Strong of Valley Revenue and Taxation-Anderson of Lan-

Revenue and Taxation—Anderson of Lancaster, Evans of dams, Pauquet of Saunders, Higgins of Colfax, Matteson of Filimore, McDonald of Buffalo, Pollard of Cass, Saunders of Douglas, Sears of Douglas, Sidner of Dodge, Stolley of Hall, Taylor of Custer, Weaver of Richardson.

Public Indebtedness, Accounts and Expenditures—Cornell of Cherry, Ferness of Nemaha, Higgins of Colfax, Landgren of Filmore, Saunders of Douglas, Sullivan of Greeley, Varner of Johnson.

State and County Boundaries—Bigelow of Douglas, Elwood of Antelope, Keick of Sarpy, Mailicky of Gage, Sughroue of Red Willow.

Willow.
County Government—Cleve of Otos.
Keeney of Websier, Price of York, Ross of
Merrick Svobeda of Howard, Widle of
Nance, Wilson of Douglas.
Municipal Government—Hare of Hamilton, Bratton of Adams, Donahoe of Douglas, McLaughlin of Douglas, Stewart of
Lancaster, Thielen of Platte, Wilson of
Pawes.

Committee On Agriculture—Elwood of Antelope; Jackson of Nuckells, Lainess of Thayer, Osborne of Scotts Bluffs, Pagaley of Lancaster, Sprick of Washington, Ul-strom of Saunders, Sughrous of Red Willow, Widle of Nance

Widle of Nance

Widle of Names.

Industrial Conditions—Austin of Havian,
Parrothers of Grast, Donohoe of Hott, Fauquet of Saunders, Haskell of Dixon, Hisard of Douglas, Kunz of Hail, Norman of
Douglas, Pitzer of Otoe.

Irrigation, Water Power and Natural Rejources—Abbott of Douglas, Beeler of Euncoln; Cornell of Cherry, Flansburg of Kanmater, Hewett of Box Putte, Lehman of
Hitchcock, Osborno of Scotts Bluffs, Price
of York, Scott of Chase.

Highways and Internal Improvements—
Seeler of Lincoln, Halderman of Pawnes,
Johnson of Phelps, Lahners of Thayer, Rehman of Hitchcock, McLeod of Stanton,
Sprick of Washington,
Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Bryant

Initiative, Referendum and Recall-Bryans initiative, Referendum and Rscall—Bryant of Cedar, Coufai of Butler, Donohue of Douglas, Evans of Adams, Ream of Custer, Rhodes of Burt, Sidner of Dodge.

Amendments and Revision—Holbrook of Dodge, Nye of Buffalo, Spirk of Saline, Stolley of Hall, Sullivan of Greeley.

Schedules—Butler of Furnas, Norton of Polk, Rankin of Kearney, Rodman of Kimball, Tyler of Madison.

Arrangement and Phraseology—Albert of Platte, Lewis of Wayne, Sears of Bouglas, Wilson of Dawes.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Cowan of Hooms, Epperson of Clay, Meserve of Knox, Sheb-

Epperson of Clay, Meserve of Knox, Steb-bins of Dawson, Taylor of Custer, Davies of Boyd, Ullstrom of Saunders. The following program has been adopted as to hours and days which the various standing committees will meet: Agriculture, bill of rights, private corporations, public indebtedness, public institutions and schedule, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 p. m. Arrangement and phraseology, initiative and referendum, insurance and financial institutions, irrigation, drainage, water power and natural resources. state and county boundaries, suffrage, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 p. m. Education, executive, Judicial, legislative, revenue and taxation, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 p. m. Amendments and revision, county government, highways, industrial conditions, miscellaneous subjects, municipal government, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4:30 p. m. All

Among the great number of proposals offered in the convention are two of far-reaching importance. One by Epperson of Clay would abolish the state railway commission, and another by Bigelow of Douglas would leave the laws and government of cities and villages in the hands of residents of the municipalities, when not in conflict with the constitution and general state laws.

meetings will be public.

Several of the thirteen members on the committee on legislation are known to favor a one-house legislature. Even if a majority should favor two houses, a minority report probably will urge but one house of perhaps fifty or sixty members.

The convention, by a vote of 52 to 27, decided to continue in session regardless of the fact that coal conservation is causing a chilly atmosphere in the state house.

. . . Four Douglas county delegates are backing an amendment to the constitution which provides a poll tax of \$10 on each person who is a citian and does not vote.

Two proposals of an entirely disconnected nature relating to the labor question are now before the convention, One by A. R. Oleson of Lincoln, would make it unlawful to strike or advise a strike in Nebraska. The other, by Anson H. Bigelow, which proposes that recognition of the right of collective bargaining by workers and farmers

be incorporated in the constitution.